Ulster complications, spent the day at the War Office. It is expected that he will command any expeditionary force that might be sent to help the Belgians protect their soil.

Owing to a conflict in the nature of the dispatches from Brussels, there is considerable uncertainty here in regard to German aggression against Belgium. Apparently authentic and definite dispatches say German troops are on Belgium territory, and are rapidly moving toward the French frontier, while other dispatches say the Belgian Minister of War has issued a statement declaring that Belgium has not been invaded. Still another dispatch relates that the Belgian government has informed France she does not believe, under the present circumstances, that it is necessary to appeal to other powers for a guarantee of neutrality.

## ENGLISH LEADERS CHEERED.

While the principal political personages were cheered and cheered again on their appearance in the street, the ambassadors, including the German representative, who went to the Foreign Office several times, and the Russian representatives, who sat in the House of Commons during Sir Edward Grey's speech, being little known to Londoners, passed unnoticed.

When Parliament adjourned a procession was formed, composed mostly of young men, carrying Union Jacks and the tricolor, and marched through Whitehall, Trafalgar Square, Leicester Square and Piccadilly Circus, singing all the way.

It is announced that the extension of the holiday only applies to banks, which will give the government time to complete arrangements to meet the financial situation, so other business will

Various rumors are current of naval movements, but none of them is reliable.

# SIR EDWARD GREY DETAILS LINES OF BRITISH POLICY

question of Belgium, Sir Edward

Peace Costly Also.

prepared to face the consequences of using all our strength at any moment, we know not how soon, in order to defend ourselves.

fund ourselves.

"We have a long standing friendship
with France. As to how far that friendship entails obligations, let every man
look into his own heart and feelings

and construe the extent of our obliga-

Opposition, warmly supported the gov-ernment. He said he was sure the country had taken the course it had because it had been forced upon the country, and, in his opinion, England

country, and, in his opinion, England had absolutely no alternative.

John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, said there was a possibility that from the present situation might arise a result which would be good for the future welfare and integrity of the empire. When Mr. Redmond assured the government that every soldier in Ireland might be withdrawn towards and the coasts of Ireland

morrow and the coasts of Ireland

would be defended against invasion by her armed sons, the Catholics of the South and the Protestants of Ulster, wild cheering broke-out afresh.

London, Aug. 3.—Great Britain has mobilized her forces and awaiss mobilized her forces and awaiss events. To-night she is not a beliggerent power, nor is she a neutral one. The government has given france susurance that the British fleet will not permit the German feet to attack not continental war.

The British government regards with the deepest distrust Germany's violation of Belgium's neutrality, but makes no declaration as to whether it considers that measure provocation for war.

This pronouncement of government the readiness and their efficiency. They never were at a higher mark of readiness. There never was a time when confidence was

This pronouncement of government policy—the result of two days' almost continuous deliberations—was made to the House of Commons this afternoon by Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of the House of Commons this afternoon by Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of the House of Commons this afternoon by Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of the situation develops as it seems probable it will develop we shall State for Foreign Affairs.

### Appeals for Calmness.

Sir Edward requested the House to deal with the issue before it without passion and added:

1 believe when the country realizes what is at stake it will support the government with determination, with resolution and with endurance." "When the documents are made public it will be seen how genuinely and wholeheartedly we have made efforts to wholeheartedly we have made efforts to the recent "."

Personal parts of the House there came roars of cheering. In a preceding wholeheartedly we have made efforts to the cheer "."

wholehearically we have made efforts to preserve the peace."

Dealing with the question of Grest Britain's obligations, Sir Edward said:

"Up to yesterday we had given no promise of more than diplomatic support. I was asked at the time of the Algeciras crisis if we would give armed support, and I said I could promise nothing to any foreign power unless it received the wholehearted support of public opinion.

public opinion.

"I gave no promise, but I told both
the French and German ambassadors
that if war was forced on France public opinion in the British Isles would

rally to France."

This part of the speech was received with oud cheering. He continued:

"If we engaged in war we should suffer but little more than if we stood

Assurances from France.

Assurances

Sir Edward Grey then told the House that he had "given France the assurthat he had "given France the assurthance that if the German fleet came into the state of the had "given France the assurthance that if the German fleet came into the state of the had a state of t

that he had "given France the animo ance that if the German fleet came into the English Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against the French coast or shipting the British fleet would give all the protection in its power." He aided the protection in its power." He aided the protection in its power. He aided the French English Channel to bombard the French English Channel to bombard the French and that the mobilized and that the mobilized and that the mobilized army was taking place. He continued:

"The Foreign Secretary stated that the mobilized army was taking place. He continued:

"The French fleet is in the Mediter-The French fleet is in th fleet engaged in war against France should come down and battle against those defenceless coasts we could not stand aside. felt strongly that France was

entitled to know at once whether in the event of an attack on her unprotected coasts she could rely on our sup-

## To Protect French Coast.

"I gave the engagement to the the German fleet goes into the English Channel or into the North Sea to attack French chipping or the French coast the British fleet will give all the protection in its power.

"That answer is subject to the approval of Parliament. It is not a decimal that the province of warments of the subject to the approval of Parliament. It is not a decimal that the subject to the approval of the subject to the approximant to the subject to the approval of the subject to the approximant to the subject to the

laration of war.

"I understand that the German government would be prepared if we would pledge ourselves to neutrality to agree that its fleet would not attack the northern coast of France.

"That is far too narrow an engage-

ment."
The House broke into cheers at this

remark.
Sir Edward Grey then recited the history of the Belgian neutrality, say-

"Our interest is as strong to-day as it was in 1870. We cannot take a less serious view of our obligations now than did the late Mr. Gladstone in

"When mobilization began I tela-graphed to both the French and the German governments asking whether they would respect Belgian neutrality. France replied that she was prepared to do so unless another power violated

this declaration.
Sir Edward Grey then read a telegram from the King of the Belgians to gram from the King of the beighins to King George making a supreme appeal for diplomatic intervention to safe-guard the independence of Belgium. In other parts of his speech Sir Ed-

Dutch Independence Menaced.

"If the independence of Belgium and then Sir Edward Grey continued:

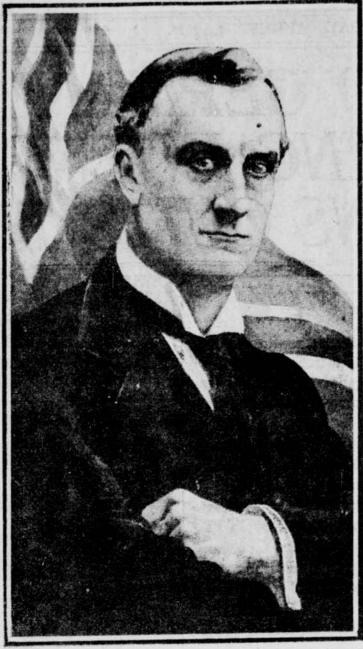
"Belgium answered that an attack on the neutrality would be a flagrant violation of the rights of nations; that to lation the rights of nations; that to accept the German proposal would be somethis going to be in a position to exert its influence at the end. I am not quite sure whether the facts regarding Belgium are as they reached this government, but there is an obligation on this country to do its aboligation on this country to do its aboligation.

quite sure whether the facts regarding Belgium are as they reached this covernment, but there is an obligation on this country to do its utmost to prevent the consequences to which those facts would lead if they were taken the information received into German retails also to the property of the means."

London, Aug. 3.—German cavalry to day made a raid on the French from the near the fortress of Belfort and attempted to commandeer horses, according to dispatches from Paris. prevent the consequences to which the British government had those facts would lead if they were taken the information received into disconnect of the grave consideration and that he would make no further comment.

Telegrams from the consequences to which the british government had the consequence of the consequences to which the information received into disconnection and that he would be consequenced by the consequences to which the british government had the consequence of the consequences to which the british government had the consequence of the consequence of the consequences to which the british government had the consequence of the consequence of the consequences to which the consequence of t

SIR EDWARD GREY. British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.



## BRITISH NEUTRALITY FRANCE AGGRESSOR, **GERMANY INSISTS** AS "AID" TO FRANCE

Began Hostilities.

have been in the occupation of a num-

"French army aeronauts have been flying over Baden and Bavaria yester-

German Empire to take defensive measures for the security of its ter-

A third statement reads as follows:
"While no German soldier has yet set
foot on French soil, official reports
from the frontier state that French

crossed the German frontier at Gottes-thal. Netzeral, Markirch and the Schlucht Pass before there was any

declaration of war."

Still another semi-official communi-ation published here to-day says:
"The Havas Agency of Paris is pub-

lishing colored accounts of an inter-view between the German Ambassador

in Paris and René Viviani, the French Premier. The fact is that the French reply to the German demand was so

ambiguous and evasive that any fur-

meaningless."
The German Emperor to-day sent or-

man Embassy here assert that a French

court martial and then shot.

ing in a precise manner.

the German Ambassador in

ther declarations must have

bodies as large as a company

ber of German villages.

### German Diplomatist Tells Semi - Official Statements London Non-Participation Might Help Ally.

London, Aug. 3. Dr. R. von Kuhl mann, counsellor of the German Em-bassy here, to day issued a remark-able appeal for the neutrality of Engor and interest with regard to the Belgian treaty I doubt whether what-ever material force we might possess at the end would be of much value in face of the respect we should have lost." nd in the European turmoil. It said: "The maintenance of British neutral ity would in no way injure France. On the contrary, it might be argued that by remaining neutral Great Britain could give France exactly as much strategic assistance and a good deal more effective diplomatic help, as according to all reliable information there is no intention of sending Britains. At this Sir Edward was interrupted few British divisions, considering the enormous numbers engaged, could hardly alter the balance of power. "All England can do for France is to

scuss whether both governments herself, could render France the maximade.

only declaration of war having been made.

mum of assistance she could give her "The French have crossed the fron-

ion. He then continued:

"That is our starting point and that tatement clears the ground as to the extrement of our chligations."

"That England as a neutral power fact that the French government a maintaining an armed neutrality few days ago informed us that it would

"That England as a neutral power maintaining an armed neutrality would diplomatically be a greater asset for France and for the termination of hostilities at an early moment than if she herself were involved in the war is self-evident."

The German Embassy to-day issued than France.

try had less deare to be into the first the Austro-Servish dispute than France. the following explanation of the re-France was involved because of its ob-ligations of honor.

The dispute than France. the following explanation of the re-cent interference with British ships by German war vessels: France was involved because of its obligations of honor.

"We must be prepared and we are by G."TI

"This action was merely a police measure, and there was no intention on the part of Germany of interfering with the property of the vessels. The Castro was ordered to Hamburg because it was undesirable that commercial vessel be in the Canal, while in the case of the S the German government had pur-chased the coal on board from the firm to which it was consigned and had altered the destination of the ves-sel to Hamburg."

# RUSSIAN FLEET DRIVEN BACK

Continued from page 1

man troops began to-dry when the first battalion of the 155th Infantry with a machine gun company occupied Kalasz in Russian Poland.

peror. He intimated that he doubted whether it would be possible to give an arawer because that answer would disclose the German plans.

"We were sounded last week as to whether if Belgian neutrality were restored after the war it would pacify us, and we replied that we could not barter our interests or our obligations."

Another burst of cheering green.

ledward Grey then read a teleroom the King of the Belgians to
leorge making a supreme appeal
plomatic intervention to safethe independence of Belgium.
The parts of his speech Sir Edlirey said:
intervention with Germany in
to the independence of Belgium

intervention with Germany in
to the independence of Belgium

intervention with Germany in
to the independence of Belgium

Germany sent to Belgium at 7 o'clock
last evening a note proposing to Belsquar friendly neutrality, coupled with
slightly wounded.

Vienna, Aug. 3.—The "Militarische
Rundschau" says that serious fighting
is in progress on the River Drina.
Belgium as an enemy. The time limit
of twelve hours was fixed for the reto the independence of Belgium

ledward Grey then read a telelast evening a note proposing to Belsate evening a potential with the Germans have not lost
any killed, although several have been slightly wounded.

Vienna, Aug. 3.—The "Militarische Rundschau" says that serious fighting is in progress on the River Drina.

Bands of Servian volunteers who are at

Seek Poland's Freedom.

GERMANY PUTS

fending Course in Declaring War on Czar.

### PUBLISHES LETTERS TO ST. PETERSBURG

Kaiser's Message Warned Czar He Must Take Counter Measures of Defence.

Berlin, Aug. 3. The German govern-ment has issued a White Book, re-counting the events leading up to the war and giving the texts of the tele-grams exchanged between the German

forwarded to Vienna the British pro-posal, which laid down that Austria, after the invasion of Servia, which had then taken place, ought to dietate her conditions there. Germany assumed that Russia would accept this basis, that Russia would accept this basis, but while negotiations were proceeding news came of Russian mobilization measures on the assembly of Russian troops on the Prussian frontier.

While it was denied to the German representatives at St. Petersburg that

representatives at St. Petersburg that

"I thank thee from my heart for thy mediation, which leaves a gleam of hope that even now all may end peacefully. It is technically impossible to discontinue our military operation, which has been rendered necessary by Austrian mobilization. We are far from wishing for war, and so long as negotiations with Austrian regarding Service.

The crowds Masti Decision. The crowds mostly wore a warm with Austrian regarding Service.

"Thy devoted "NICHOLAS."
To this the German Emperor re-

friendship and thy prayer for my health. I undertook mediatory action between the Austro-Hungarian govern-Deny Berlin Government ment and thine. While this action was in progress thy troops were mobilized against my ally, Austria-Hungary, in consequence of which, as I have al-Berlin, Aug. 3. Several semi-official communications were issued to-day, all to the effect that the French reports that Germany had begun war owing to its troops invading French terri-tory were untrue. ready informed thee, my mediation was rendered nearly illusory. Nevertheless it continued. But now I am in posses-sion of trustwerthy advices concern-One communication recapitulates a ing the serious war preparations on

the mobilization of all the Russian forces, which had been ordered on the forenoon of the same day and were openly directed against Germany, were in full progress. When advices rethan the wild scenes then. openly directed against Germany, were in full progress. When advices re-garding this mobilization reached Bergarding this mobilization reached Berlin the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, the afternoon of July 31, was ordered to declare to Russia that Germany as a counter measure had declared a state of war which was the chief recruiting station in a wide street near the War Office, on Whitehall, where every man entering the state of war which was the chief recruiting and a good clared a state of war, which was to be deal of chaffing. The first event of the followed by mobilization should Russia day for spectators at Downing street

day and to-day throwing bombs, and have violated Belgian neutrality by flying over Belgian territory into the province of the Rhine in an effort to bassador in Paris was directed to ob-tain a declaration from the French Cabinet meeting, called for 11:15 a.m. government within eighteen hours the two Unionist leaded for 11:15 a.m. The two Unionist leaders were obliged whether France would remain neutral destroy our railways.

"In this way France has opened the attack upon us and has established a state of war which has compelled the in a war between Russia and Germany. clearly that Russia desired war.

# BELGIUM APPEALS FOR BRITISH AID

Continued from page I

Belgium was prepared to facilitate the German operations. The Belgian government replied that

it was surprised at the statements as to French troops, because France had given formal assurance of respecting Belgian neutrality. Belgium, nowever, had too high a sense of her dignity definitely refuse to do anything to fa-cilitate German operations and was re-Paris to demand his passports.
M. Sverbiev, the Russian Ambassador, was handed his passports this cilitate German operations and was re-solved energetically to defend her neutrality, which had been guaranteed by the King of Prussia himself, and against the violation of which Belgium

protested.

The King of the Belgians then telegraphed to King George of England, appealing to him to safeguard the neutrality of Belgium. The telegram

doctor with two assistants tried to poison the wells near Metz with cholera microbes. The doctor was tried by "Remembering the numerous proofs to Diottowen.

The losses of the Russian troops are believed to have numbered about 20 men, while the Germans have not lost any killed, although several have been slightly wounded.

Court martial and then shot.

Another French party, according to five formation, endeavored to blow up a strategic tunnel near Cochem on the Moselle. All were shot.

Remembering the numerous proofs of your paiesty's rounding the numerous proofs of your paiesty's remembering the numerous proofs of your paiesty's five making the numerous proofs of your majesty's remembering the numerous proofs of your paiesty's your paiesty's your paiesty's your paiesty's remembering the numerous proofs of your paiesty's your paiesty's your paiesty's remembering the numerous proofs of your paiesty's your p Paris, Aug. 3.—Twenty-five thousand men worked throughout Sunday night entrenching the frontier between the Belgian forts and the German boundary.

"Le Soir' says another German note has been received by Belgium in reply to Germany's ultimatum and that

ary.

Belgium's mobilization is proceedag in a precise manner.

Martial law was proclaimed throughout Belgium and all business was suspended. All communications between Belgium and Germany both by wire and railroad has ceased.

Prussian uniforms, attempted vesterday to cross the German frontier in automobiles near Walbeck, on the Dutch frontier, to the west of Geldern. The attempt was unsuccessful.

London, Aug. 3.—German cavalry today made a raid on the French frontier near the fortress of Belfort and attempted to commandeer horses, according to dispatches from Paris.

German patrols also twice attacked Joncherey near Belfort.

Telegrams from the chief of the Ger
[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Milwaukee, Aug. 3.—Thousands of Poles in mass meeting here to-day decided to plan a revolution to free bakery at which the price of bread bakery at which the price of bakery at which the price of bread bakery at which the price of bakery at which the price of ba

# LONDON ON HOLIDAY TO EXTEND DUKE'S TERM INVASION AND WAR BLAME ON RUSSIA SHOWS WAR SPIRIT

Issues White Book De- Crowds Besiege Parliament Demanding Government Side with France.

### BRITISH NAVY IS FULLY MANNED

Army Will Mobilize To-day and Lord Kitchener May Be New

Berlin, Aug. 3.—The German government has issued a White Book, recounting the events leading up to the war and giving the texts of the televar and giving the texts of the Tribune!

London, Aug. 3.—The August bank holiday was celebrated in London chiefly by the massing in the streets of many thousands of deep anxiety, we without signs of deep anxiety was tribune. The Tribune!

London, Aug. 3.—The August bank holiday was celebrated in London chiefly by the massing in the streets of many thousands of deep anxiety was tribune. The Tribune!

London of the Tribune!

London of the Tribune!

London of the Tribune!

London of the Tribune. oped.
On July 30 the German government orwarded to Vienna the British proorwarded to Vienna the British prooutlitudes, and extra editions of the
evening newspapers announcing pacifi
utterances by Sir Edward Grey in the
firer the invasion of Servia, which had erally without enthusiasm. In man cases criticism was heard of the gov ernment's failure to reply to Ger

such measures were being taken, and the occasional waving of a Union Jack by a war enthusiast or for army officers a general mobilization.

The German mediation produced a general mobilization.

Cheering was infrequent, except upon the occasional waving of a Union Jack by a war enthusiast or for army officers in uniform entering the War Office. Ministers, emerging from the Cabinet meeting, also received scatter. posal could reach Berlin, Russia ordered a general mobilization.

The German Emperor in a telegram
called attention to the menacing charneter of the Russian mobilization and
the continuance of his own activity
in the direction of mediation.

On July 31 the Russian Emperor sent
the following telegram to the German
Emperor:

"I thank thee from my heart for thy
mediation, which leaves a gleam of
hope that even now all may end peacehold the first may be a seen of
auch frenzy as actuated the populace
of Berlin and Pariz in the days immehope that even now all may end peacehold the meeting, also received scattercalinet meeting, also received scattercalinet meeting, also received scattering applause, particularly Winston
Churchill, presumably because his always martial spirit fitted in with the
activity may be applause, particularly
winston
Churchill, presumably because his always martial spirit fitted in with the
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activity may be applaused to prevent a spirit fitted in with the
activity marting the provided the provid diately preceding the outbreak of hos-

The crowds mostly wore a waiting air, as if expecting sensations. And sensations came thick and fast throughout the day. The newsboys throughout the day. The newsooys carrying extras were pounced upon by eager men and women, and the papers were fairly torn from them. The keenest interest centred on the doings in the House of Commons, particularly on the statements from Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith, 'ut what little news of Germany's activities filtered through from the Continent was also closely followed.

closely followed.

Among the great crowds in the streets it would have been impossible to find a single person who did not believe England to be on the point of opening hostilities against Germany, and it would be difficult to discover, except among the socialists, anybody who was opposed to the country being involved in the war. Since the hostile reception seconded to their riotous assemblage in Trafalgar Square yestersemblage in Trafalgar Square yester day the anti-war element appears to have subsided into complete silence.

One communication recapitulates a number of incidents tending to show that France had taken the initiative in warlike operations.

"On the morning of August 2," it says, "French airmen fiew over Nuremberg and threw bombs, while during the night of August 1 French æroplanes flew over the province of the Rhine.

"During the forenoon of August 2 a number of French officers dressed in German uniforms crossed the German frontier from Holland, while on the same day French troops crossed the German border in Upper Alsace, near the night of August 1 French æroplanes flew over the province of the
Rhine.

"During the forenoon of August 2 a
number of French officers dressed in
German uniforms crossed the German
frontier from Holland, while on the
same day French troops crossed the
German border in Upper Alsace, near
Belfort.

"We consider ourselves as having
been attacked by France before diplomatic relations had been broken off."

A second communication says: "The
German troops hitherto have obeyed
the orders given by the German commanders not to cross the French frontier. French troops, on the contrary,
since yesterday have made several attacks on our frontier posts without
any declaration of war having been
made.

"The Krench have argazed the frontier beautiful to the had to aver it,
world. I lay it to thy hand to aver it,
shall bear the responsibility for the
world. I lay it to thy hand to aver it,
shall bear the responsibility for the
shall bear the responsibility for the
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shall bear the responsibility for the
world. I lay it to thy hand to aver it,
shall bear the responsibility for the
some at this mode.

"No one menaces the honor and
might of Russia, which well could have
waried upon the result of my mediather hall the glory of England at any
to Russia,

rot suspend her military measures in-side of twelve hours.

At the same time the German Am-dence for a conference with the Premier, sponse to the enthusiastic welcome accorded them.
Prior to the Cabinet session it be

came known that urgent communica-tions had passed between Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and Winston Churchill. All the members of the Cabinet attended the session, to which all tele-grams coming to the Foreign Office were sent as soon as they arrived.

Foresee Coalition Government. Afterward Mr. Bonar Law again vis ited the Premier and later conferred with Mr. Lloyd George. Ex-Premier Balfour also conferred with Mr. As-quith. Then came the report that an understanding had been reached beguith. Then came the report that an understanding had been reached between the government and the Unionist leaders with regard to what business should be transacted by Parliament between now and the prorogation of the House.

"The Evening Standard" says there is every probability of the formation every probability of the formation is the came of the station of the House.

"To Aid Soldiers' Wives.

is every probability of the formation of a coalition government in the British Isles to tide over the present crisis. A strong belief was prevalent that Field Marshal Earl Kitchener is about to be appointed British Minister of War. His return to his post in Egypt was cancelled to-day. Navy Is Fully Manned.

The Admirally announces that the mobilization of the navy was completed in all respects at 4 o'clock this morning. This was due to the measures taken and the voluntary response of the reserve men in advance of the royal The Admiralty has issued an order

prohibiting the use of wireless within the waters of the United Kingdom by merchantmen and the vessels must dismantle their apparatus when It was officially stated here to-day that the British army would mobilize

To Declare Moratorium

The government has decided to ex-tend the bank holiday over three days. A bill temporarily suspending the payment of bills of exchange and giv-

Likely to Remain Governor General of Canada.

Ottaws, Ont., Aug. 3 .- The Duke of Connaught's term as Governor General of Canada is likely to be extended and Opinion Is German Army's the arrival of the Prince of Teck de

ferred if the hazardous condition affairs in Europe continues. The duke had arranged to leave and the prince arrive early in October. With hostile cruisers in the Atlantic neither the Canadian nor the Britis's authorities would care to intrust the

royal personages to anything less than a first class battleship, and these traft are likely to be wanted for other purposes during the next few months.

A censorship of all news has been

established.

The Minister of Finance announced to-night that the government stands ready to issue Dominion notes against ready to issue Dominion notes against securities deposited by the banks. In the meanwhile, he authorized the chartered banks of Canada to make payments in banknotes instead of in gold or Dominion notes, and to issue excess circulation to an amount not exceeding 15 per cent of their combined paidways can't lead reserve fund. up capital and reserve fund.

# PEACE UPHOLDER LONG A FIGHTER

Burns Battled His Way from a Candle Factory to \$25,000

"Honest John" Burns, was the first workingman, using the term in its conventional sense, to become a British Cabinet Minister. His resignation will cause regret, but no surprise, and it means that England has decided on war. To be consistent to his faith Mr. Burns could not remain in a war Cabi- will take the Marine portfolio. Alk Sarraut will succeed M. Augagneur

All his life he has been a fighter. As he himself likes to say, he "came into the world with a struggle, is struggling As a fighter he was tree But he has always been a peace man. He is one of the best friends "Tommy Atkins," the British soldier, has; but war has no sterner enemy. In military manœuvres he has frequently

first came to the front in the agitation for free speech in Trafalgar Square in

It was then he obtained his prison it was then he obtained his prison experience. In 1888 he took the lead in the great strike in London for the dockers' "tanner an hour." The next year he was elected to the London County Council, and in 1892 to the House of Commons, both from Battersea. He became president of the Local Government Board, at \$10,000 a year, at a time when he was living on year, at a time when he was living on 310 a week, in 1965. He was made president of the Board of Trade last February and his salary became \$25, adult member of a soldier's adult member of a soldier's February and his salary became \$25,- adult

began to lose the faith the Socialists began to lose the faith the Socialists had in him. He was even dubbed a lieutenant of infantry in the French "Traitor!" His present act may rearmy and a member of the French "Traitor!" His present act may re-store some of his prestige among them. His resignation was spoken of in January last and Charles F. G. Mas-terman, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was mentioned as his pos-sible successor. Few men have brought about more distinctly effec-tive reforms than has Mr. Burns, and

### BUFFER STATES ON ALERT Holland and Belgium Act

Regarding Neutrality. The Hague, Aug. 3.—The German ders the Minister has given the government postreason. spect the neutrality of the Netherlands,

provided it is strictly observed.

At a meeting to-day of the lower house of Parliament the leaders of all parties, including the Socialists, promised the government full support in whatever exceptional steps it desires The president of the Council of Min-

isters in a speech announced that the Queen and the ministers were in perfect accord and that the country was ready and determined to maintain neutrality at all costs.

Brussels, Aug. 3.—It was officially announced to-night that France had undertaken, in the event of hostilities, to fulfil her obligations to preserve Pelgian neutrality. The Belgian Cabinet has decided not

to appeal to the powers as yet, but will await developments. The government says that up to the present time no Germans have entered Belgium.

# CANADIAN CRUISER READY

cst coal supply.

The German cruiser, Canadian naval militia officers say, cannot leave for the China station, whither she is bound, without replenishing her bunk-

# ONE, SAYS PARK

Act Automatically Begins International Conflict

SOCIALISTS READY TO FIGHT FOR COUNTRY

Martial Law Declared-Strang ers Arrested-News Help ing Foe Suppressed.

French territory by German troops making war between the two countries

force had invaded France near Circas first reported yesterday, was may

to-day it was unanimously reads that they should do their duty to fend their country and to attempt reprisals for the killing, by Ra Villain last Friday, of Jean Jaures, Socialist leader in the Chamber Deputies.

has accepted an invitation from mier Viviani to join his Cabin Foreign Minister. M. Viviani has directing the Foreign Office as madministering the government as of the Cabinet. Armand E. Gauthier, Minister

From Cabinet to Colors, Abel Ferry, Under Secretary of eigh Affairs, and Paul Jacquier, I Secretary of the Interior, both dered their resignations owing to netermination to join the active The Cabinet declined to accept resignations and congratulated on their intention to join the c Leave of absence was then grant

war has no sterner enemy. In military manœuvres he has frequently shared the burden with the common collisted men on foot. His opposition to the Boer war nearly cost him his seat in the Battersea division of London, where he is an idol.

Of Scottish origin, but born in London, in his Battersea, fifty-six years ago, J. W. Burnd got his education chiefly at night schools, for he was earning his living in a candle factory at fourteen. He became an engineer and worked at his trade as a journeyman on the west coast of Africa. He first came to the front in the agitation

The concentration of the President of the provincial Senators is possible to the first came to the front in the agitation.

frontiers and the operation of the itary train service have been cout to the complete satisfaction

stitute, who is fifty-six years offered in a letter sent to Pres Poincaré to-day to serve in the although, he said, he realizes tha law prohibits princes of a family

An appeal to the press issued in morning asks the newspapers to used which might help the enemy. It res the imprudent revelations made in I and the great aid afforded in this

lighted at night as usual, but the cannot continue owing to the lack coal. Construction work has cost Hundreds of buildings which had be natisally as the coal.

The pillage of a German jestore in Paris and other incidents more or less grave nature, partical raids against the stores of those chants who have raised the price

Decks of the Rainbow Are

Cleared for Action.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 3.—The Canadian cruiser Rainbow lay in the Royal Roads, Victoria, to-day with her decks are the carrying his equipment long the stopped a horse cab and asked driver to take him to the Eastern between the carrying his equipment. The cabman reference of the captain and the captain

To Aid Soldiers' Wives

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1914.

# THE TRIBUNE'S Comprehensive Atlas of the World and European War Map

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to Germany at that time, and decker that any news published without & consent of the military authorities me ders the offender liable to a charge?

All Telegrams Refused. All telegrams were refused at a postoffices in Paris to-day and a assumed that the difficulties in a transmission of news and private a

partially constructed have been as doned for the present, as has also work on the new underground rains. Special trains have been reserved the authorities for the transported to Paris of foodstuffs, particular milk, and a decree was issued that the particular milk, and a decree was issued that the particular milk severe measures are

necessities, caused the Prefect of lice to-day to placard an appeal to risians to maintain order.
The mobilization has not pas

Milwaukee, Aug. 3.—A Milwau Briton has started a society to pur-flour for the wives of British to be Dues are to be paid in flour.